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## A DAY OF BIG EVENTS.

The French Ministry Resigns Because Freycinet's Name is Smirched.

## RIBOT'S NEW CABINET.

Put Together in a Hurry, with Freycinet and Loubet Left Out.

De Freycinet Told Ribot He Wouldn't Budge, and so the Ministry Got Him Out by Resigning-Charles de Lesseps Says He Has Evidence to Crush the Government and Ruta Men Whom Rumor Has Not Attacked-Balhaut Demanded a Million for His Influence-The Canal Company Powerless to Escape the Exactions of Blackmailers-Ploquet Forced to Withdraw and Casimir-Perier Elected Prestdent of the Chamber-Count de Lessens's Name Called in the Trial Court.

Panis, Jan. 10.-After a day which has shaken the Presidential seat, overthrown a Cabinet, witnessed the beginning of one of the greatest trials in history, and almost recorded a riot in the national legislature. France is still peaceful and self-possessed. The hours from early morning were crowded full of events which will take a prominent place in the history of the national disgrace. The immediate effects of the arrest of ex-Minister Baihaut excite the greatest attention. The readers of these despatches already understand that Baihaut's associates in the Cabinet

of 1886 are almost equally responsible with him for the withholding of Bousseau's Panama report, which is the basis of the charges against him. If this fact be borne in mind. the extraordinary nature of to-day's developments will be apparent. De Freycinet was at the head of the Cabinet

in 1889; Prime Minister Ribot to-day made up his mind that Baihaut's disclosures comomised Freycinet so seriously that he could no longer remain his associate in the present Cabinet. He called on Freycinet early this morning and asked him what he proposed to do in view of the developments of the past two days.

The Minister of War replied that he intended to remain where he was. Ribot replied with me asperity that in such case he should go to the Elysée and resign.

He modified his design after consulting one or two other Ministers, and, instead, hastily summoned a meeting of the Cabinet, which was held at 11 o'clock. After less than an hour's voted to resign. This action carried with it the resignation of the entire Cabinet, which was at once placed in the hands of the President. He at once requested Ribot to form a new Cabinet

It is difficult to conceive a more embarrassing situation. An entire Cabi-net returns its portfolios because one of its members was a member of a pre-vious Cabinet whose integrity has been assailed. The resignations are handed to a President who was himself a prominent mem-

ment to the Government. Ribot first offered the War portfolio to Cassimir Perler, and it was accepted. Later in the day the accept-

ance was withdrawn.

The War Office has finally been assigned to Gen. Loisillon and the Ministry of Marine to Admiral Gervais. The Pepartment of the Interior was offered to Bourgeois, but the latter considered it his duty to retain the Ministry of Justice. Ribot will take the Ministry of the Interior, instead of Foreign Affairs. Develle will be transferred from Agriculture to the Foreign Office. Vigé. a Deputy prominent in agricultural legislation, gets the Department

of Agriculture.
The Ribot Cubinot, in the few weeks of its existence, has been terribly riddled. If Carnot's ambition has been to get rid of Preveinet as a rival for the Presidency. he has succeeded. But it looks as though he had accomplished

his own destruction in the process.

The events in the Court of Appeal were of even greater interest than the fall of the Cabinet. The details of the trial are given in the press report, but there was one five-minute scene which exposed in full the significance and true awk wardness of the political situa-

Charles de Lesseps was under examination by President Perrivier of the bench of Judges. who have every indication of an honest intention to get at the truth. The accused man had said that the Panama Company allotted to Baron Reinach 0.000,000 francs to get a loan through Parliament without any question as to details. The Judge replied that this was not satisfactory. The witness must have knowledge as to the disposition of the money, and

this must be explained.

Lesseps began giving the detailed answer called for, when the public prosecutor interrupted, saying he might say what he pleased in his own defence, but must not directly ac-

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cuse others Ly using names.

This extraordinary speech, disclosing as it did the Government's real desire to suppress the truth and shield guilty public men, caused long and angry protests from the spectators. The proceedings were interrupted and the Court ti reatened to clear the room. The interference of the prosecuting officer was most sternly rebuked. The President and Judges declared that the information which the public prosecutor asked the witness to supress was just what had been demanded of

him, and what the Court proposed to procure. Lesseps began his recital, but before he had gone far he was cut short by the hour of adournment. He said that the Minister of Pub-Works, Baihaut, had demanded 1,000,000 france for his services in advancing l'anama measures before the Government.

After adjournment Lesseps said to a reporter:

I am strong in the authority given me by the highest magistrate in France to speak in elf-defence. I propose to use the privilege and crush all those who have exacted money from us and endeavored to crush my father and me. The small book which I took means to place in the hands of Magistrate Pranque. ville contains simply notes about the official blackmatters whose demands it was impossible to refuse. I will say this that I shall give emplete evidence of the guilt of many who ow profess innocence, and of others who are otyet spoken of.

One of the foremost men in the republic

evidence I cannot now say more without imperilling my defence at future sittings." De Lessepa's policy is plain. He refuses to be ignominiously sacrificed to save others as guilty as he is. As the Government has determined to crush him, he retorts by "ac-knowledging my own guilt, I can crush the Government." It looks as though he could execute his threat. The Government can hardly make terms with him, now that matters have gone so far. It is impossible for the authorities to offer the Panama prisoners a loophele for escape without scaling their own doom and that of the republic as well.

It was a day of most violent excitement in the Chamber of Deputies. The members came back from their constituents impressed by the fact that any compromising of the scandal would hasten their political destruction. They realized that the redlection of Floquet as President could not be justified before the people. Although the opposition had no candidate, they were able to defeat the ex-President by abstaining from voting. There were fifty votes short of a quorum on the first ballot, and then Floquet withdrew his name. The second ballot elected Cassimir Perier. This was not accomplished without a series of exciting scenes which will probably lead to another crop of duels. When ex-Minister Rouvier mounted the tribune to vote he was greeted with a chorus of groans. He folded his arms and glared deflance at the Chamber. Deputy de Bernis shouted:
"You should be in Mazas." Rouvier de-

"You should be in Mazas." Rouvier descended the tribune in a terrific rage, and started toward his defamer. Three or four Surgeants-at-Arms threw themselves between the two men, while the House was ina deafening uproar. The poor old man in the chair. M. Bilane, 85 years old, was utterly inable to control the menegerie. When a Deputy tried to speak whom half the House did not wish to hear, 300 members banged the covers of their desks up and down for ten minutes, making such a predigious noise that no human voice could be heard.

The streets were as quiet to-day as yester-

such a prodigious noise that no human voice could be heard.

The streets were as quiet to-day as yesterday. The soldiers were kept out of sight, but the neighborhood of all public buildings swarmed with rolicemen. A better ally than the military was a cold rain, which fell steadily till afternoon, and effectually kept away the curious. The resignation of the Cabinet, which might have encouraged fomenters of disorder, did not become known till too late to have an effect.

There is high authority for the statement that the Government, alarmed by the heavy fall in Government securities, has taken measures to secure the support of the price of rentes in the Paris and London markets. Under this influence the price was advanced one france to-day.

It is now generally expected that permission will be asked of Parliament for the prosecution of Freycinet and Burdeau.

tion of Freyeinet and Burdeau.

By the United Press.

The new Cabinet organized by M. Ribot this afternoon is as follows:

atternoon is as follows:

M. Ribot-Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. Inversib - Foreign Affairs.
M. Tirard-Finance.
M. Rourgeois-Justice.
Gen. Londillon-War.
M. Hardeou-Lolomes and Marine.
M. Yuger-Asriculture.
M. Siggired-Commerce.
M. Mickey inde-Commerce.
M. Victic-Works.

M. Nictre-Works.
M. Nictre-Works.
M. Nictre-Works.
The most notable difference between this Cabinet and its predecessor is shown by the absence of M. do Freyeinet and M. Loubet. M. Loubet's lukewarmness as regards the investigation of the Fanama scandal has been ill concealed. In fact, he has declared in a rewspaper interview that the Deputies had rushed into the inquiry with reprehensible recklessness of consequences. M. de Freyeinet, who has been Minister of War in several Unbir (is, has been mentioned frequently among the possible victims of the Fanama investigation. M. Hibet, while retaining the Fremiorship, has exchanged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the temporarily more important post of the Ministry of the Interior. M. Develle has assumed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thus vacated, relinquishing the portfolio of Agriculture to M. Viger, a new man. M. Thrad retains the portfolio of Finance, and M. Bourgeols, whose probing reliey in the Funama matter caused much dissension in the last Cabinet, still holds the all important Department of Justice. M. Viger, and M. Burdeau also remain at their feller posis, and M. Dupuy remains Ministerior Fubic Instruction. At the trial of the Panama prisoners te-day the name of Count Fordinand d. Lesseps was their and the Lesseps was the trial of the Count Ferdinand d. Lesseps was called amid profound silence. After a short pause a physically unable to be present was submitted to the court. The Procurour-General asked, hevertheless, that judgment by default be given, and the court granted his motion.

Charles de Lesseps was the first of the defaudant directors examined.

drawing his money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for a new issue. On the whole, Count de Lesseps had invested much more money in the l'anname enterprise than he had withdrawn. Charles de Lesseps added that his own founders' shares had been louight by his father for 200,000 frances, which had been used by his father in subscribing for a subsequent lissue.

his father for 200,000 frances, which had been used by his father in subscribing for a subsequent issue.

The Presiding Judge questioned M. de Lesseps as to the logue petitions presented to the Chamber, and the enormous payments made by the company to syndicates which assisted in floating the loans. M. de Lesseps answered the questions as they were put, and then made this statement:

"Much as I regretted it, hard necessity compedied us to resort to such means to insure the success of our plans. The millions given to M. Obendoerfor the banker who received 2,000,000 frances for giving the company the idea of a lettery loan and putting the idea in ;racticed were in payment for his suggestion of a simple plan relative to the honds and constitution of the Societé Civile. It behowed us to humor such a great banker, and I even had great difficulty in limiting the sum as narrowly as I did. We always distributed money when fresh issues were made so that we might avoid creating enemies on the Bourse."

so that we might avoid creating enomies on the Bourse."

In response to questions as to the relations between Baron de Beinach and the Panama Lanal Company M. de Lesseps said:

"Like all great bankers Baron de Reinach was geen after profit. He was exceptional, however, in his willingness to risk his capital for the purpose of realizing the plan of the canal. He was the man who formed the first Societé Civile with his own capital, assisted by the name of M. Bonaparte Wyse. When I gave Baron de Reigneb the money. I told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose."

Chose."

This admission evoked loud murmurs of surprise and disapproval from the crowd in the court room. The presiding Judge repeated in a loud tone:

"You gave Baron de Reinach the money, and told him to take out of it whatever remuneration he chose?"

"I did."

"You banded him millions with permission

You handed aim millions with permission of put as much as he wished in his own pecket?"

"I die."

"You handed him millions with permission to put as much as he wished in his own pocket?"

"Exactly. He first demanded 15.000,000 francs. I rolused to grant these excessive demands, and persisted in my refusal despite his repeated threats."

"Did you know to what uses Baron de Reinach expected to put that part of the money which he did not retain as remuneration?"

"I did not know and i did not wish to know oxactly where he disbursed the money. I knew only that the money was spent for the benefit of the canal."

"When the Lottery bill had been laid on the table. M. Baibaut asked for 1.000,000 francs, to be paid to bim in installments between the introduction and the adoption of the bill. Of this sum 275,000 francs were paid to M. Baibaut. Then the bill was withdrawn and nothing more was paid to him."

At de Lesser's paused a moment after giving this damning evidence against the ex-Minister of Public Works. Nobody spoke or stirred. He looked fixedly at the Judges, and added:

"Only when the knife was put to my throat did I pay this money. I was like a man giving up his watch to a highwayman."

In conclusion, M. de Lesseps said that the Panama directors were aware how all the sums of which he had spoken had been distributed. At the end of his tastimony court was adjourned and the prisoners were removed to the Conciergerie.

In the Chamber the members of the Right and the Boulangist members of the Chamber refused to vote on the first bailot. In consequence of their refused the limit, and the bailot was therefore void. Several exciting scenes occurred during the voting, much mur unlatuse being indusped in. Count de Bernis attempted to question A. Houvier became enraged and approached Count de Hernis haking his fist. A general row seemed to be about to break out, when ushers interfered and restored order.

The members of the Right afterward angounced that they would vote for M. Caimire.

about to broak out, when ushers interfered and restored order.

The members of the Right atterward an-nounced that they would vote for M. Casimir-Perier. M. Blane announced that M. Floquet withdrew his name. Another ballot was then taken, with the result already stated.

SENATOR, EDW. MURPHY, JR. CHOSEN BY THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

AS MR. HILL'S COLLEAGUE. Five Members of the Caucus Voted for Bourke Cockran, and the Nomina-

tion of Mr. Murphy Was Not Made Unan Imons - Senator Brown and McClelland Among Those Who Hold Ont-Assemblyman Kempner of the Seventh New York District Makes a Sharp Speech in Opposition to the Nomination, to Which Senator Rossch Makes Reply - Senator Cantor Pats Murphy in Nomination. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- Edward Murphy, Jr., of

Troy was nominated to-night by the Democratic members of the Legislature for Senator of the United States, to succeed Frank Hiscock, by a vote of 85 to 5 for W. Bourke Cockran of New York. If every man who voted against Mr. Murphy this evening at the caucus votes against him on joint ballot he will be elected by a majority of twelve, but every one of the five, except Otto Kempner of the Seventh New York district, pledged his vote to Mr. Murphy on the formal joint ballot of the The Brooklyn Democrats, the Albany Demo-

crats, and the Democratic Assemblymen from Clinton county all voted for Mr. Murphy. The result was as The Sun alone of the New York morning papers has day by day predicted. Mr. Murphy is practically the unanimous choice of the State Democracy. His election by the Legislature is merely a matter of complying with the forms of the law. Everything was most harmonious except the bifter speech of Mr. Kempner and the debate between him and his district leader, Senator Roesch. Mr. Kempner was elected as a Tammany man.

The Assembly chamber was like a mass meeting of the recople of the State. The prominent Republicans mingled with the Democrats. Workmen, laborers and business men were massed between the railing and the aisles. The galleries were crowded. The people stood on the seats and on chairs looking over the heads in front of them. All the Democrats of the Legislature, except Mr. Cooney of Brook-lyn, who was detained by sickness were there. Senator Hagan left a sick bed in time to be present and cast his vote, The State officials sat with the members. Democratic leaders from all over the State occupied the rear seats. Many ladies came to see the unusual spectacle, which surpassed all past Senatorial caucuses. It was more a convention, a popular congregation, than a caucus. Everybody participated in the cheers and the applause. It was like Gov. Flower's reception last evening, an ovation, a testimonial to the popularity of Mr.

tion. a testimonial to the popularity of Mr. Murphy.

Long before 8 o'clock, the time for the caucus, the Assembly chamber was crowded. It was manned from the doors to the pit when Senator Plankit, Chairman of the Senate caucus committee, called the caucus to order. On motion of Speaker Sulzer Scuator Parker of Albany was elected Chairman, and Senator Bloodgood of Catskill and Assemblyman liyder of Gen. Husted's old Vestchester district were elected secretaries.

The roll of Senators was called by Senator Bloodgood. The roll of 2 seemblymen was called by Assemblyman liyder. Senator Parker made no speech. He said: 'I thank you for the honor. What is your pleasure?' Senator (anter of New York said: 'I congratulate the Democratic members of the Legislature on the opportunity again presented to us to select a Democrat to represent us in the Senate of the United States. This State has passed through a political revolution. Two years ago we cheeted a Democrat distinguished for his toyalty and his services to his party.

The people have proclaimed that they are

President who was himself a prominent member of the same discredited Cabinet. M. Carnot accepted the resignations of his advisers, but he has not himself resigned, although respects are again current that he will do so.

There is this point in his favor. In the 1886 feord, when the questica of the Panama Government loan finally came to a vote Carnot apposed it, although it was a Ministerial measure.

There are three, possibly four, members of the present Cabinet who will retire—Freyeinet and Burdeau, Minister of Marine, on account of the connection of their names with the Fanama scandal, and Loubet, who has been anxious to withdraw ever since the present troubles began. It is reported that Tirard will refuse to enter the new Cabinet. If this is true it will prove a most serious embarrassment to the Government. Ribot first offered

the city of Troy above par. The tax rate was lowered until it was less than in any other city of the size in the State.

"During his tour terms as Mayor he became endeared to the people irre-pactive of politics. His life was devoted to business, except when the Democratic party demanded his services. He left the counting house to advocate the cause of Democracy, and the party has been successful in every campaign in which he was actively enlisted.

cause of Democracy, and the party has been successful in every campaign in which he was actively enlisted.

"No man in the Democratic party ranks him in services. So loyal, so effective, so representative of the business and the economic interests of the State. I name as candidate for Senator Edward Murrhy, Jr., of Trey, that loyal Democrat, sterling advocate of Democrate principles, good cilizen, and thorough business man.

At the close of this speech there were cheers and applause from the hundreds of men in the Assembly Chamber. Assembly man Keenan of Troy seconded the nomination. He said:

"We are now near the realization of forty years of hopes. On the fourth day of March next this commonwealth will be represented in the Federal Senate by two Democrats. The political, commercial, and financial interests of the Empire State demand as its representative in the national Senate a Bemocrat of unswerving fidelity who is in perfect accord with all the cardinal principles of his party; a man who is intimately acquainted with the commercial wants and necessity of New York, the business centre of the western hemisphere; a man of tact, discernment, and experience, and one who will know how to guard us from the encoachments and realousies of rivalling trade centres.

"He should be a man opposed to financial tres.

ments and jealousies of rivaling trade contres.

"He should be a man opposed to financial heresy, one who by nature and practical experience will be able to solve the many difficult financial problems that will be presented to the American legislator. It is my bleasure then to present to you as such a candidate Mr. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy.

"We may be sure that with Grover Cleveland at the belm and David B. Hill, that Democrated Democras, and Edward Murphy, Jr., as willing and hearty co-workers, our State will again take its place in the Fe leral constellation as its brightest and imperial star." (Great applause.)

There was iconswed applause when Col. James F., Juigley of Prooklyn, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, arose in the raiddle aisle to second Mr. Murphy's nomination. It said:

"As a representative of one of the great cities of the State filled with men of national reputation and of great business ability I second the nomination of Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy. It would have pleased the personal pride of Kings county to have one of her citizens represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States, but the overwhelming sentiment of the Democracy of the State has chosen a man from another neighborhood, and another locality than Brooklyn will receive the honor. The name of Edward Murphy, Jr., lapplause is on the tongue of every Democrat as the only choice of the unterrilled, the intrepid, the invincible Democracy of the Fmpire State. I have the honor on technif of the Democracy of the propersion of the Democracy of the momination prepared and given out for publication, but he deviated somewhat from it, and said among other things:

"If am not authorized to present the name of any candidate to this caucus. I have asked the permission of no one to present his name of any candidate to this caucus. I have asked the permission of no one to present the name of any candidate to this caucus. I have also determined by the said among other things:

"If the representatives of

to the will of this Democratic caucus. [Applinise.]
"If the representatives of the people were permitted to come here and discharge their duty without prompting and without pressure from the imachine the choice of this caucus would be the gentlema I name. The unprecedented proceedings of yesterday I regret as a Democrat. I regret that the electors, charged with an important function, a high office, should have taken on themselves an additional responsibility.
"My position is simply a preference for

duty, and I would as Hef stand here slone as in a majority if I knew I was right. When my name is called I shall vote for W. Bourke Cockran.

Col. William I. Brown, Senator from the Fifth New York district, elected by Tammany Hall, followed Senator McCielland. He made an impassioned speech which was listened to attentively. He said: "I will equal the declarations of rejecting of my fellow Democrats that we can meet here to-night to welcome the occasion of the election of a Democratic Senator.

Senator.

"No man is more proud than I over the great achievements of the Democratic party inst November. With deep feeling I take issue with the apparent choice of a great majority of this caucus. With deep feeling I bow to the dictates of an imperative duty.

"I shall vote for big, abje-bodied, big-headed, big-brained Bourke Cockran, unsurpassed in cloquence and forensic power, a lawyer equal to any man in America. Who does not love him for his genthus and the power of his advocacy? Young, smbitious and attentive to duty, he would make a reputation before the American people no man has ever surpassed.

love him for his genius and it the power of his advocacy? Young, smbitious and attentive to duty, he would make a reputation before the American people no man has ever surpassed.

"As a Democrat he has fulfilled his trust. He is attached to the greatest Democratic organization on earth, which should love and admir oh im for its many battles which he has fought as no other man ever fought. I plead for the Democracy of the State." [Applause.] The effect of Senator Brown's speech at this point was greatly marred by an unconscious act of Senator Cantor, who sat on the middle nisle next Col. Brown's seat. Senator Cantor had a new silk hat on his desk. A page had brought Col. Brown a glass of water.

Col. Brown was making forcible gostures, in one of which he upset the glass and the water was spilled.

"I plead for friendship," continued Col. Brown, "I plead for a recognition of the services to Democracy which make the name of Boarke Cockran familiar 20 Hemocrats throughout America. I believe in the Democratic party, the party of the common people. The people have ejected a great chieftain by a unanimity unknown in history, Grover Cleveland, the greatest man in America. He has spoken. My devotion during his Administration goes to him, and I go with him as long as the people justify his actions."

Thomas C. O'Sullivan, a new Assemblyman from New York, made the great speech of the enacus. The caucus was frestul and restless. The talking had been going on for over an hour, and all the speeches had evidently been grouared beforehand and did not flow easily. Not one man in ton knew the tail, one-armel man who arose and began with a good deal of diffidence and any apology for saying anything at all. There were lew listeners at the start. As he went on everyboly attended, and gradually the audience listened and then cheered. The enthusiasm grew. There was a human response everywhere, and when Mr. O'Sullivan said:

"And new with the light of that triumph shining full upon us, we refuse to sacrifice our leaders on the aiter o

he would act as he did to-night. He is a flery speaker, and started in with a whoop. He sail!

The Democratic members of the Legislature should not allow themselves to be bunched and banded and led like sheep to the claughter. The Senate of the United States is deteriorating. It is our duty and our opportunity to improve it. Pigmies are allowed to roam where clants alone should dwell.

"It is the fashion in some Western States to put in the Senate men who have struck a bonanza, and whose a bition to shine in office kept pace with their 2. It is wealth. It is a reproach to the Governe and. The Senate of the United States will sink to the levelor a house of American lords, where a real statesman will be a nine days wonder. It will be remarkable only for luxurious living and imperial licentiousness.

"Shall the great State of New York follow in these debasing footsteps, or shall it have the kind of Senater it is entitled to by reason of its financial, social, business, political, and commercial preciminence." It should send a man, as Cleveland has said, who can originate and carry out a policy.

Mr. Kempner read the Cleveland Interview in opposition to Mr. Murphy, and then shifted his supporting Mr. Murphy, and then shifted his supporting Mr. Murphy. Why does it? Why does it print that he is the choice of the Democracy of the State when he is not?

"It has discovered that Mr. Cleveland is violating the Constitution of the United States.

"It has discovered that Mr. Cleveland is violating the Constitution of the United States. When The Sen discovered that the organic law was violated by this interview of Mr. Cleveland's, why did it not discover that the organic law was violated when the flat was

regency that their choice for Senator must be confirmed.

"History will indicate, if you refuse, that Mr. Cleveland is right and his opponents are wrong. We should not eact the one man to whom he objects if we have any regard for Mr. Cleveland and the prayer of our party. For the first time in thirty years we have an opportunity to put in practice sound Democratic doctrine. Should we make incredicable and premeditated opposition to the President cleet a qualification instead of an insuperable objection in the election of a candidate? I second the nomination of W. Bourke Cockran."

Senator Cantor, while Mr. Kempner was speaking, received the following telegram from Licut.-Gov., Sheehan, which was dated the 100 clock this evening. He read it:

The Hon. William F. Shethere, Assembly Clauber, Allemy:
If my name be mentioned in the canous I beg you to
say that I am not a randidate for senator and nobody
has authority to put me in nomination.
W. Buterr Cockers. If my name be mentioned in the caucus I beg you to say that I am not a randidate for Senatro and nobody has authority to put me in nomination.

Mr. Dry Dollar Sullivan, who had been anxiously awaiting the close of Mr. Kempner's speech, jumped up and vigorously said: "The gentleman says we all had to piedge our solves to vote for Mr. Murphy. The gentleman piedged I himself to vote for Mr. Murphy without anybody's asking I lim." Senator Roesch, who is the Tammany leader of the Seventh district, which elected Mr. Kempner, was also waiting impatiently for an opportunity to speak. He got the floor, and said: "When the gentleman says he volces the sentiment of the people of that part of New York I have the benor to represent in the Senate, I rise to resent the imputation." The Democrats of the Seventh Senate district and of the Seventh Assembly district of the city of New York recognize the party fidelity, the personal worth, the ability, and the administrative capacity of Fdward Murphy, Jr. They desire his election.

I want the Bemocracy of the State to know that Mr. Kempner, unsolicited and unrequested, himself stated that he was in fayor of the election of Mr. Murphy for Senator, Mr. Kempner appears to-night in opposition to his own pledges."

Here Senator Roesch paused and, pointing his finger at Mr. Kempner across the Assembly alistrict have henored me. I, rather than you, voice the senting of New York."

There was a storm of applause, and everything was still when Mr. Kempner, with a white face and choking voice, rose to reply. He said:

"Imputation has been put on my character. I have never piedged my self to vote for Edward Murphy, Jr. The only time I was ever spoken

thing was still when Mr. Kempner, with a white face and choking voice, rose to reply. He said:

"Imputation has been put on my character. I have never piedged in self-to vote for Edward Murphy, Jr. The only time I was ever spoken to on the subject was when my district Senator, the leader of my district, gave me the instructions of the organization that Edward Murphy, Jr., would be the candidate of the organization for United States Senator, and i—." There was a pause and evident hesitation, while the audience hoosed. Mr. Kempner continued: "Quietly blistened to the instructions."

Mr. Kempner was embarrassed and stopped a while. Then he went on: "I never uttered the sentiments attributed to me in the New York World. I nover said what the Warld printed. Those are not my sentiments. Whether I represent the people of my district I will answer for it before the people of my district I will answer for it before the people of that locality."

That ended the hot discussion. The roll was then called, rose and announced his vote. Of the seventeen Benocratic Senators, fitteen voted for Edward Murphy, Jr., and two. Senators Brown and McClelland, for W. Bourke Cockran. Of the Assemblymen, sixty-three named Mr. Murphy, and three Congressman Cockran.

Total, Edward Murphy, Jr., 85; W. Bourke

named Mr. Murphy, and three Congressman Cockran. Total. Edward Murphy. Jr., 85; W. Bourke Cockran. 5. Sensior Parker announced that Mr. Murphy was the nominee of the caucus, and at 9:54, on motion of Senstor Brown, the caucus adjourned without making it unan-imous.

MARTHA'S OWN FRUIT DISH EX-MINISTER STRAUS PAID \$250 FOR

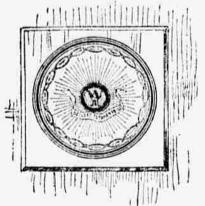
IT; MACY'S PRICE, \$1.47. They Made It at Macy's, You See-When You Come to Buying It at a "Great Wash-Ington-Madison Sale" That's Another

Thing-Still, Mr. Straus Might Have

Known Something About Macy Prices, About a month ago a large package was brought to the private office of the Hon. Oscar. S. Straus, formerly Minister to Turkey. It had been carefully wrapped in paper, and the spestore at 47 Warren street to Mr. Straus's sanctum handled it so gingerly as to attract the attention of all the salesmen. Mr. Straus received it with similar care. Had it been dynamite or a new baby it could not have been treated with greater consideration. strings and papers were removed by Mr. Straus himself, and there was revealed a handsome wood case. It was peculiar in that the bottom had been cut so as to permit the lower part of a piece of china to protrude. When the cover was lifted a beautiful china dish of peculiar pattern, nestling in a bed of quilted satin, appeared. Mr. Straus gazed at

pleasure. "And that was once the property of the Father of His Country." he murmered. The partners in the firm of L. Straus & Sons and some of the heads of departments came

t with emotions of mingled reverence and



ONE DOLLAR FORTY-SEVEN.

and gazed at the box. All were deeply impressed and showed it. They made varied comments, but all were reverential and many were enthusiastic. To each Mr. Straus showed this description:

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S FRUIT STAND.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S FRUIT STAND.

A beautiful french china comport, or fruit stand, decorated in said and colors, the centre being a star with refusent rays in gold. In the bedy of the star is the monogram, in green. "M. w." under which is the motit, "Decus et futamen ab lile." On the inher margin are fifteen dark green links connected with fifteen small links. In the centre of each of the large links is the name of one of the fifteen States. The outer edge is encircled by a snake in dark blue and gold, the mouth bodding the teil.

The above Mr. Straus road from the catalogue of the great sale of the Washington, Madison papers from the estate of the lard. C. Maguire of Washington, which sale occurred at the auction warerooms of Thomas Birch's Sons at 1.110 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Dec. 6 and 7 last. There was an additional note in the description, to this effect:

Martha Washington was presented with a set of this

definitional note in the description, to this effect:

Marth Washington was presented with a set of this chinaware by ion. Latagette; a very few pieces of it remain, and these are much sengia after by collectors.

Mr. Straus explained to the other gentlement that this note was incorrect, for the china had been given to Mrs. Washington by all the French officers of the navy which added Washington in the fight for independence. Mr. Straus has been a close student of American history, and made a special study of some phases of ft. He has written a life of logger Williams, the founder of Elicote Island. He has a collection of relies of early times in this country, and this "compart" was intended to go with some other interesting articles. After he and his associates had examined it critically the cover was care only shut down and the box was locked up. in his desk, where it was certain no profine hands would fouch it.

Several days thereafter Mr. Burdette, the superintendent of the creekery and brie-abrae department of the creekery and brie-abrae department and Mr. Straus is two brothers, Isider and Nathan, are partners in B. H. Macy & Co., and he is more or less interested with them in its affairs. Mr. Straus know that Mr. Burdette was an expert in horeclains and rare places of china.

"Burdette," he said to him, "I will show you something fine. I know you will be delighted with it. you something fine. I know you will be de-lighted with it." ighted with it."
The case was again brought out and the
"comport" was exposed to Mr. Burdette's view.
"What is that?" he asked in a tone of surprise. Why, that," said Mr. Straus, enjoying the

Prise.

Why, that," said Mr. Straus, enjoying the other's apparent ignorance, "is a piece of the famous Murtha Washington dinner set. It is one of the very few pieces in existence. I tought it at the recent big sale in Philadelphia.

"How much did you pay for it?" asked Mr. Burdette, examining it closely.

"I paid \$250 for it," said Mr. Straus, "and it was a bargnin. I got it through A. J. Bowdon of Mitchell's. He had an ofter of \$250 for it immediately after I secured it."

"Mr. Straus," said Mr. Burdette selemnly, "I am sorry for you. That dish was made by E. H. Macy & Co. in 1870, and we seld it for \$147. If I am not mistaken we still have some like it."

by E. H. Maey & Co. in 1870, and we seld it for \$1.47. If I am not mistaken we still have some like it.

It would be unkind to dwell upon Mr. Straus's emotions after hearing this assertion. He would not believe it.

"Why, that was sold by one of the most reputable auctioneers in the country," he said. It came from a descendant of the Washington family, and I was assured that a certificate of its genuineness would be given me if I desired it."

"Well," said Mr. Burdette. "I may possibly be mistaken, of course, but I'll eat my shoes if that kind of china was in existence in Washington stime. I am positive that it is a modern china. However, Mr. Warrin, who decorated our copies of the Washington dishes, will be able to tell you positively."

The next day Mr. George Warrin of Warrin & Kniffin, decorators of china at 40 Wooster street, called on Mr. Straus in response to a letter.

"Mr. Warrin." said Mr. Straus. sadly, "have you ever seen this before?"

He held the dish up to Mr. Warrin's eyes. Mr. Warrin looked at it for a moment and then said:
"Certainly. That is one of the plates I deco-Cortainly. That is one of the plates I decorated at your order for R. H. Macy & Co. in 1870."

1870." "Are you positive?" Mr. Warrin examined it again, this time very The history of the dish is interesting. In 1870 R, H. Macy & Co. put on sale copies of the complete "Martha Washington" dinner set. Mr. Warrin went to Washington and made copies of the original pieces there, and now belonging to the flovernment, and kept in the Patent Office. All the copies had the decorations described above, and the different pieces were sold at "Macy prices." The "comports" were sold at "Macy prices." The "comports" were sold at "Macy prices." The "comports" were sold at \$1.41. They were advertised as souvenirs of the Centennial and thousands of them were sold.

The Philadelphia sale in which this particular dish appeared, was the last of six that have been conducted by the same auctioneers. Thus, Birch's Sons, and have been arranged by Sign V, Henkels, All have been artended by buyers of rare objects, and especially by experts in Americana. Most of the relies purported to come from H. O. D. Lewis or Lawrence Washington family or of Martha Washington's family. Certificates, testifying to the genuineness of the relies, were furnished with most of them, but suspicion has rested on some. Immense prices were paid for one, and many fetched more than \$1,000. One of the Havemeyers bought a lot of high-priced articles, and Mr. Hearst, proprieter of the San Francisco Examiner, is said to have bought \$50,000 worth, including some of the china and brica-brac. The Philadelphia newspapers published columns about the sale, and newspapers published columns about the sale, and newspapers published columns about the sale, and newspapers published columns alout the sale, and newspapers published columns about the sale, and newspapers all over the country devoted considerable space to it. A. J. Bowden of Mitchell's, 830 Broadway, said yesterday to The Sun reporter:

"I attended the sales and purchased this earefully. There is no question about it," he said finally.

ell's, S.30 Broadway, said yesterday to The SUN reporter; "I attended the saies and purchased this comport among other things. I asked the auctioneer if he would give a certificate with it, and he replied. What's the need of it? It shows for itself, don't it? I thought it did, and paid \$220 for it. When Mr. Straus saw it he offered me \$250. He was an old customer of mine and flet him have it. I could have got \$300 for it from another man. It's dollars to peanuts that if anybody else had bought it

the facts about it would never have been discovered. When Mr. Straus wrote to me, feiling me what he had learned. I telegraphed to Thomas Birch's Sons. I have not received any answer, but I have no doubt they will return the money. Anyhow, Mr. Straus won't lose anything by it. A fac-simile of this comport, which is positively genuine, is owned by Theodore Irwin of Oswego. He purchased it twenty-five years ago. I don't know who gave the one I bought to the auctioneers. I understand it came from Bradley, a dealer at 11 Pine street. I don't know where Le got it.

"I had my doubts about a number of things soid at this sale. A man who stood beside me, and said he was a silversmith told me that the lamp said to have been Washington's was not originally a lamp. Ue said it was a gravy dish which had been built up into a lamp. It brought a very high price. Last year W. R. Benjamin paid \$1.000 for a manuscript at one of these sales which turned out to be bogus. The worst feature of this discovery is that it will cast doubts on all the other articles from the sale, and I have secured a number. I shall send this comport back to Thomas Birch's Sons C. O. D. I shall also get all the other articles that have not accompanying certificates, even those bought several years ago, and shall return them."

Mr. Straus said:

"It was a great surprise, and I admit it's a good joke on me. I had not paid for it yet, and I shall return it, but I don't want to see Mr. Bowden lose anything by it. Why, it was one of the biggest sales over held in this country, and the catalogues cost. I think, \$2.50 apiece. I am very sorry the comport was not genuine, for it would have been a valuable addition to my collection."

Louis A. Lanthier, a brie-a-brac at the last saie. These included:

Gen. Washington's few ling piece, a single-barrel shoten. These included:

Gen. Washington's fewling piece, a single-herrel sho-gun. Fint lock of unusual length and lore, made by Wisan of London. Nellie Custic's bock glasses, six purple colored hock

Nellie Cuerta's hock glasses, six purple colored lock glasses,
Two allver-plated chalices, used for communion service at Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., Washington's place of Worshin,
Washington's lamp,
Washington's lamp,
Washington's Pranklinean, a royal Dresien china chinand source, with a bust of Washington on one side and a bust of Franklin on the other, an eagle with spread wings, and a scroll with "E Phribus Unum," on the tront.

The comport is now in a showcase in Mr. Straus's store, among a lot of other articles of recont creation.

DEATH OF GEN. BUTLER.

The Famous Statesman and Soldier Passed Away this Morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. - Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at his residence on New Jersey avenue in this city at 1% o'clock this morning.



Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in Deerfield, N. H., on Nov. 5, 1818. He practised law in Lowell, Mass., and early in life took a prominent part in the politics of the State. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Charleston. He was brought yet more conspicuously before the nation when in 1861 he marched at the head of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment through the city of Baltimore. in response to President Lincoln's call for troops. He has since occupied a very prominent part in the affairs and the politics of the

chusetts in 1883, and in 1884 he was a candidate of the Greenback and anti-Monopolist parties for the Presidency of the United States.

SHOT IN THE BACK BY A WOMAN. Cardinale Says He Doesn't Know Why Rosa

Vincenzo Cardinale sat bolstered upright in a small room on the top floor of 171 Mulberry street last night with a bullet wound through his body. The bullet perforated his left lung. and his chances for life are slim. The room was filled with Italians of both sexes, all talking at once. Vincenzo could not tell why he had been shot, and the Italians only shrugged their shoulders when asked if they know any-

thing about it.
Vincenzo is 42 years old. He lived with his wife and two children, and bore the reputation of being an honest, hardworking man who was good to his wife and family. He worked in Nicola Fallo's tailor shop at 242

Centre street. Rosa Caputo, who shot him, was a finisher in the shop. She is 30 years old. Tallor Fallo left his shop to attend to some business shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Domenico Maroni, liosa, and Vinafternoon. Domenico Maroni, Rosa, and Ancenzo were working away. When Failo left, Rosa stopped work and began nosing around a chest belonging to her employer. She found a loaded revoiver in one of the drawers and took it out. The next instant there was a roort and vincenzo dropped to the floor with a grean. The bullet entered his back below the left shoulder blade and passed through his body.

Maroni gave Rosa all the money he had, and

Maroni gave Bosa all the money he had, and told her to get away. Then he got three of his countrymen to help carry Vinceizo home. He was borne along the street and un five flights of stairs in a cradle made by the bearers classing hands. Dr. G. Lapenta of 22 Spring street was called in. He saw that Vincenzo was dangerously wounded and arked bitu for an explanation. Vincenzo said be thought it was an accident, and knew of ne reason why loss or anybody else should want to take his life. He was at neace with everybody in the world. or anylody else should want to take his life. He was at peace with everybody in the world, he said. Dr. Lapenta did what he could, and notified the Mulberry street solice.

Detectives Eutler and Scully were sent to search for Rosa. She lived with the family of diuseppe Spigondrio, at 144 Baxter street. There was no trace to be had of her there. The detectives have an idea that Rosa wanted Vincenzo to leave his wife and live with her There seems to be little ground for this. She had a lover pamed Andrea, and the detectives are looking for him. Corner McKenna took Vincenzo's ante-mortem statement last night. It was a repetition of what he had told Dr. Lapenta.

Duquesne Strikers Convicted of Riot. PITTERURGH, Jan. 10.-The jury in the case

of thirteen Duquesne strikers charged with riot returned a sealed verdict last night. It was opened in court this morning. Ten of the defendants were convicted of riot, two of wilful assault and unlawful assembly, and one acquitted. The maximum punishment for riot is \$500 fine and two years in jail or the workhouse. The defence at once moved for a new trial.

Gov. Eagle Very Low. LITTLE ROCE, Jan. 10.—Gov. Pagle has had another relapse. His pulse was down to thirty this morning. His friends do not think he will live through the night.

Accounted For. The formidable fact of surpassing excellence of "Admiral" Cigarettes may account for the dangerous methods employed to sup-

press them.-Adr.

Taxe the New York Central for Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and all points west-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AND HIMSELF, HIS WIFE WILL PROB-ABLY DIE, TOO.

HE KILLED THE OTHER MAN

Walter Marshall, who had Separated from his Wife, was an Elevated Guard, and bad Seen Dingfelder in her Rooms from the Road-He Found Them Together Last Night and Put an End to the Complication.

In poorly furnished apartments on the third floor of 100 Third avenue, just over Jacob Blank's concert garden, Walter Marshall, an elevated railroad guard, shot his divorced wife early last evening, then shot and killed lover, and afterward shot himself. The wife only survived. She is in Believue Hospital. Her lover, if lover he was, died in less than an hour after the shooting, while the murderer himself was the first to die.

Marshall and his wife separated about two years ago, but the husband pleaded to be taken back and gained the wife's consent. They quarrelled again and separated, and since then have lived apart. Mrs. Marshall engaged a flat on the third floor of 100 Third avenue a week ago and went to live there with her nine-year-old daughter, Beatrlee. She was a dressmaker. Lautine Leverson, who lives at 153 East Thirty-first street with her sister, worked for her in the daytime.

Last evening at 7 c'clock, just as Miss Leverson was about to leave, there was a ring at the door. The young woman opened it and Marshall walked in. He found himself face to tuce with his former wife and with a good-looking and well-built man of 37 years, Robert Dingfelder of 140 East Fitty-first street, a memour of the firm of langfelder & Litko eign; deniers at 88 Wall street.

At a significant look from Mrs. Marshall, the had hardly closed the door behind her when Marshall, who was a big, heavily built follow, shouted angrily, pointing to Dingfehler.

"Why is that man hero?" He did not receive a satisfactory answer. and almost before there was time to reply he drew a 7-chamber, 32-calibre revolver and blazed away at the man. The bullet struck Dingfelder over the right eye, and for fell to the floor. Marshall's wife ran screaming from the room, but before feil to the floor. Marshall's wife ran screaming from the room, but before she could escape Marshall had fired a bullet into her nock. Then he followed her, shooting at her as she ran down the stairs. A second bullet struck her again in the need, and a third in the shoulder. She felt at the foot of the first landing. Marshall hassed over his wife's body, and at the bottom of the last staircase fired a bullet into his left tomple. The seamstress in the mean time had four! Policemen scott and Rich at the corner of Thirtconth street, and had told them there was a man in Mrs. Marshall's rooms who had come to make trouble. But so randily had it all occurred that while she was talking to them another weann came from the house and told them of the shooting. When Miss Leverson reached the house, accompanied by the office still flownshall was able to talk a little. She told floundsman Alken, who got there soon afterward, that Marshall had shot an innocent man.

"He imeaning Dingfelder! was only helping me put up window shades," she said. There was a serew driver and some screws on a table in the room where the shooting we done.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Before it arrived Marshall was dead. Dingfelder died a few moments after the shooting. Marshall's hody was taken to his wife's apartments and laid beside his vieward, or about three-quarters of an hour after the shooting. Marshall's hody was taken to his wife's apartments and laid beside his vieward, or about three-quarters of an hour after the shooting. Marshall's hody was taken to his wife's apartments and laid beside his vieward, or about three-quarters of an hour after the shooting. Marshall had sho Gerry society was notified to take charge of her.

Miss Leverson was detained at the station as a witness. Ele told a reporter last evoning that she had worked for Mrs. Marshall a year. Previous to going to 100 Third avonue she had lived at 174 Second avenue. Mrs. Marshall calined, she said, to have obtained a divorce from her husband some time la

do, Miss Leverson said, and almost always bought beer.

It seems that last Saturday as Marshall nassed on the clevated road he saw Ding-felder in the rooms pulling up the window shades. On Sunday afternoon, while out for a walk, he came upon his wife, his daughter fleatrice, and Dingfelder face to face. On Monday noon he called on his wife.

"Is that man living with you?" he said to her, referring to Dingfelder.

"It is none of your ruisiness whether he is or not." he is said to have answered. Then a

not," she is said to have answered. Then a dispute followed. Marshall told his former wile that he had left the employ of the elevated road and was going away.

"Won't you kiss me good-by?" he said to her.

Won't you kiss me good-by?" he said to her.

"No, I won't," she answered coldly.
So he kissed Beatrice and went away, telling them that they would never see him agair.

Marshall lived with his nice. Addie Huffer, at 2,077 Third avenue. He evidently had made up his mind to do away with himself. He had a bottle of laudanum in his pocket and a razor. He also had a hook showing that he was a member of Court Lester Wallack, No. 7,089, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, whose place of meeting is at 488 Third avenue.

Mrs. Marshall is about 39 and not unattractive. She probably will not recover.

MR. BLAINE STILL ALIVE.

Another Unexpected Improvement After the Relapse of Monday Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- At 10 P. M. the doctors gave out the following bulletin: Mr. Blaine has passed a quiet day without incident. He has shown more strength than yesterday, and his conversation and manner have been unusually bright and cheerful." The doctors stated, in addition to this that

The doctors stated, in addition to this, that they had left for the night and should not return unless sent for.

Another almost miraculous and unexpected improvement in the condition of Mr. Blaine occurred in the early hours of this morning. At 3 o clock Dr. Johnston responded to an inquiry at the door that Mr. Blaine was likely to die at any time, but at 5 o clock he stated that there was no probability of death occurring for some hours. An hour and a half later, when the Doctor left the house for his home, he said that Mr. Blaine was more comfortable and in no immediate danger of death.

This morning the proprietors of a street plane drew up in front of the house and began to grind out some of the popular acongs of the day. When warned away by friends of the family who were leasing the house, the men and they had permission to play there and had done so late last night. The tunes were decidedly lively, and when they had finished a servant appeared at the door and gave the men a lot of small change.

Zero Weather,

The storm centre was on the coast of Maine yester-day morning and the storm was constantly increasing in force, the wind blowing a gale off shore from the northwest. The effects were felt as far as North Carolina. Snow fell in the lake regions and in the middle Atlantic and New England States. Clearing weather set in over all the districts in the afternoon with decidedly colder weather. The cold waye came down from Canada over the lake regions, and spread into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, where the temperature ranged from 2° above zero to 2° below. This is the coldest weather felt so fur this winter. In the middle Atlantic States, especially in this region, it will come very close to zero and be cold for two or three days. The temperature up through New

York State yesterday was 4° to 10° below zero and is Michigan and Canada from 20° to 40° below zero. There were a few flurries of snow in this city yesterday morning. The meather cleared in the afternoon; highest official temperature, 21%. It was zero at mid-night and falling; average humidity, 55 per cent,; wind northwest, average 26 miles an hour, highest 36

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Ses The thermometer at representation of the state of the sta 

WASHINGTON PORTCAST FOR WEDNESDAY,
For New England and contern New Pork, July; warmer Wednesday night; high nesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

Ripans Tabules banish pain. Sipans Tabules protess